Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 9 January 2025
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Poland

Izera/Jizera River Valley

Designation date	9 April 2015
Site number	2319
Coordinates	50°51'02"N 15°21'18"E
Area	529,36 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Polish part of Izera/Jizera River Valley Ramsar Site is located in southwestern Poland in Dolnośląskie Voivodeship. The boundary of the Site is the same as of the "Peatland of the Izera River Valley" Nature Reserve. Additionally, the Site is located within the Site of Community Importance - Peatlands of Izera Mountains PLH020047 and the Special Protection Area Izera Mountains PLB020009.

Raised bogs, poor fens and intermediate fens are situated on the bottom and terraces of the Izera River Valley, in the central part of the Izera Mountains, along the Poland- Czech border. The dominating vegetation type of the bog cupolas is community of Pinus mugo (partly due to the hydrological disruptions), non-forest Sphagnum-dominated communities and spruce forests. Extensive poor fens are situated near the bogs' boundaries. Oblong, wet hollows and dried ridges are placed in the area, very similar to those which can be found in northern Scandinavia. The vegetation of the mires has a subalpine tundra character with the combination of arctic, subarctic, arctic-alpine and circumboreal species. Those ecosystems are the postglacial refuges for the unique vegetation. It is the largest mountain bog complex in Poland, that has no equivalent in any other part of the country. It is a transboundary area – the mire complex on the Polish side is adjacent to large similar mire complexes on the Czech side designated as Jizera Headwaters Ramsar Site.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Katedra Ekologii, Biogeochemii i Ochrony Środowiska, Uniwersytet Wrocławski
Postal address	ul. Kanonia 6/8, 50-328 Wrocław

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	General Directorate for Environmental Protection
Postal address	Wawelska st. 52/54, 00-922 Warsaw

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2017
To year	2021

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Izera/Jizera River Valley
Unofficial name (optional)	Dolina rzeki Izery

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

Boundary of the Ramsar site follows the boundary of Peatland of the Izera River Valley nature reserve.
The SW boundary of the Site follows the Polish-Czech border.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Lower Silesia
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Świeradów Zdrój

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?	Yes ◉ No ○
b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?	Yes ◉ No ○
idem	No ○

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: Izera/Jizera River Valley

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 529.36

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 533.835

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental (Sudety Mountains)

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	The mires are fed by precipitation, groundwater outflows, rivers and streams. The mires belong to the watershed of the Izera River. Upper Izera watershed is part of the Łaba (Elbe) River basin, emptying into the North Sea. The upper part of the river valley has a natural character with numerous meanders. The mires serve as retention and flood control areas - they capture the spring floods of the Izera River and its tributaries.
Other ecosystem services provided	Object is used for recreation and tourism (trekking, mountain bike riding and ski-running), with medium intensity.
Other reasons	One of the largest mountain mire complexes in Poland, that has no equivalent in any other part of the country. The dominating vegetation types on the peat bogs are communities of Pinus mugo, non-forest communities and spruce forests. Poor fens are situated near the bogs' boundaries. The terrain on which the bogs are situated has variable morphology, created by frost and wind erosions. Oblong, wet gutters and dried bars are placed in the area, very similar to those which can be found in northern Scandinavia. The vegetation of the mires has a subalpine tundra character with the combination of arctic, subarctic, arctic-alpine and circumboreal species. Those ecosystems are the postglacial refuges for the unique vegetation.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The peat bog communities occurring in the site are significantly rare in the mountain part of the continental region. Their specifics come from the occurrence of mountain species and glacial relics, therefore their species composition is unique.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Andromeda polifolia*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (VU)	Species partially protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Arnica montana*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (EN)	Species Protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Betula nana*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (EN)	Species Protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Betula pubescens pubescens*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (VU)	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Carex limosa*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (VU)	

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Carex pauciflora*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (VU)	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Drosera anglica*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (EN)	Species Protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Drosera rotundifolia*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (VU)	Species Protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Empetrum nigrum*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Planta of Lower Silesia (VU)	Species partially protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Empetrum nigrum hermaphroditum*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (VU)	
TRACHEOPHYTA / PINOPSIDA	*Juniperus communis saxatilis*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (EN)	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Lycopodiella inundata*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Plant of Lower Silesia (EN)	Species Protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Lycopodium annotinum*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered vascular flora species of Lower Silesia (VU)	Species partially protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Menyanthes trifoliata*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Planta of Lower Silesia (VU)	Species partially protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Meum athamanticum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Planta of Lower Silesia (LC)	Characteristic of the biogeographic region
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Oxycoccus microcarpus*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Planta of Lower Silesia (EN)	
TRACHEOPHYTA / PINOPSIDA	*Pinus rhaetica*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Planta of Lower Silesia (VU)	Species Protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Salix repens*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Rare species	Adapted to special environmental conditions
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Scheuchzeria palustris*	☑	☐	☐	LC	☐	Endangered Vascular Planta of Lower Silesia (EN)	Species Protected in Poland
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Trichophorum cespitosum*	☑	☐	☐		☐	Endangered Vascular Planta of Lower Silesia (EN)	Species partially protected in Poland

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Ichthyosaura alpestris*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		typical species for mountain site
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aegolius funereus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (LC), species protected in Poland	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bubo bubo*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (NT), species protected in Poland	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Glaucidium passerinum*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (LC), species protected in Poland	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I Birds Directive, Species protected in Poland	typical species for wetland site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lyrurus tetrix*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Annex I, II and III Birds Directive, Polish Red Data Book of Animals (VU), species protected in Poland	

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

During the breeding season the Special Protected Area Izera Mountains PLB020009 is occupied by at least 1% of the country population of Lyrurus tetrix, Aegolius funereus and Glaucidium passerinum.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	☑		Annex I Habitats Directive
9520 Abies pinsapo forests	☑		Annex I Habitats Directive
*7110 Active raised bogs	☑		Annex I Habitats Directive
7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	☑		Annex I Habitats Directive
9410 Acidophilous Picea forests of the montane to alpine levels (Vaccinio-Piceetea)	☑		Annex I Habitats Directive
*91D0 Bog woodland	☑	(Vaccinio uliginosi Betuletum pubescentis, Vaccinio uliginosi Pinetum, Pino mugo-Sphagnetum, Sphagno girgensohnii-Piceetum)	Annex I Habitats Directive
*91D0-3	☑	Pino mugo - Sphagnetum	Annex I Habitats Directive
*91D0-4	☑	Sphagno – Piceetum, Bazzanio-Piceetum	Annex I Habitats Directive

Optional text box to provide further information

The numbers 3 and 4 in *91D0-4 and *91D0-3 are Polish subcategories for the habitat *91D0 in the Habitat Directive, according to the Natura 2000 manual (Herbich J. (red.) 2004. Lasy i bory. Poradniki ochrony siedlisk i gatunków Natura 2000 - podręcznik metodyczny. Ministerstwo Środowiska, Warszawa. T. 5)

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The area lies with a gentle depression in the middle of the elevated block of Izery Mountains at the elevations between 800 and 900 m a.s.l. The climate of the area is wet (precipitation of around 1000 mm) and cold (due to the high altitude and landscape setting with cold air masses filling often the bottom of the depression). Valley of the Izera and its surroundings form a vast complex of mire habitats. The bedrock of the area is crystalline and acidic thus Sphagnum dominated mires prevail, both bogs on the valley bottom and poor fens surrounding the bog domes and covering many of the valley slopes. The treeless areas on the bogs are covered by non-forest communities from the Class Oxycocco-Sphagnetea (Eriophoro vaginati-Sphagnetum recurvi, Sphagnetum magellanici, Sphagnetosum fusci, Sphagnetum papillosi, Eriophoro-Trichophoretum caespitosi, Sphagnetosum compacti, Gymnocoleetosum inflatae) and in the wet parts Caricetum limosae from the Order Scheuchzerietalia palustris. Those communities overgrow the flat surfaces at the top of the dome. They are surrounded by shrubby thicket of Pino mugo-Sphagnetum. The large areas of the high mires overgrow a spruce forest on the peat (Association Sphagno-Piceetum) from the Class Vaccinio-Piceetea with Picea abies, Molinia caerulea, Eriophorum vaginatum, Oxycoccus palustris, Vaccinium uliginosum and Sphagnum fallax, S. angustifolium, S. nemoreum and S. russowii. Poor fens have formed in the valleys of streams and rivers and on the borders of the bogs, with a domination of vegetation of the Order Caricetalia fuscae (Asdsociation: Sphagno recurvi-Caricetum rostratae, Junco filiformis-Sphagnetum recurvi, Caricetum fuscae (=nigrae) subalpinum, Eriophoro angustifolii-Sphagnetum recurv). Surrounding the mires is a large area of a spruce forest from the Class Vaccinio-Piceetea. There are many small superficial fens irregularly scattered in the forest.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		2	83.95	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		1	294.69	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
6: Water storage areas/Reservoirs		0	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
coniferous forests	150.7

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	*Acanthis flammea*				Polish Red Data Book of Animals (LC), species protected in Poland

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Neovison vison*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctereutes procyonoides*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Procyon lotor*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
H: Highland	H: Highland (-)

Climate change will have a negative impact on the peat bogs of the Jizera Valley, as they developed here due to the humid and cold climate. Warming and drying of the climate may harm, above all, raised bogs.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 804

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 880

- Entire river basin ☐
- Upper part of river basin ☑
- Middle part of river basin ☐
- Lower part of river basin ☐
- More than one river basin ☐
- Not in river basin ☐
- Coastal ☐

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The area includes nearly all the catchment of the Izera River, which is a part of catchment of the Łaba River and conglomeration of the North Sea. The mires are a part of an European hydrological system, as an element of the Sudety Mountains watershed and are a source area of the Izera River.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Organic ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- No available information ☐

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from precipitation	☑	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change
Feeds groundwater	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- Sediment regime unknown ☐

4.4.6 - Water pH

- Acid (pH<5.5) ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- Unknown ☐

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Mesotrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Oligotrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☑

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Almost all sides of Izera Hall is a closed basin, into which masses of cold air flow from the neighboring slopes. This creates pools of cold air, most often during a cloudless night in high weather. Quite often the phenomenon occurs during the growing season. The consequence of the stagnation of cold air is the so-called frosts, which at Izera hall reach sizes unprecedented anywhere in Poland compared to Finland's bogs far north. The surrounding of the site is a highland covered with mountain spruce forests.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

Within the site: 10000

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ◉

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☑

Description if applicable

Within the Reserve there are remains of old settlements - foundations of houses. The former settlement Groß-Iser existed from 1620 and counted up to 43 houses (134 inhabitants). The adjacent peatlands were partly drained with ditches to support pasture management and infrastructure (e.g. water mill). The village was expelled after the World War II. Some ditches were blocked during recent nature conservation projects, but the remaining ones are still draining part of the peatlands.

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Carbon cycling	These peat bogs, with high peat thickness for mountain conditions, are an important carbon store.

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☑	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

The land belonging to the State is managed by State Forestry (Świeradów and Szklarska Poręba circuits).

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Regional Directorate of Environmental Protection in Wrocław

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Sylwia Szefer-Michalak

Postal address: Al. Jana Matejki 6, 50-333 Wrocław

E-mail address: sylwia.szefer-michalak.wroclaw@rdos.gov.pl

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	High impact		☑	No change	☑	No change
Canalisation and river regulation		Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Wood and pulp plantations	Medium impact		☑	No change	☑	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	High impact		☑	No change	☑	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Medium impact		☑	No change	☐	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Air-borne pollutants		unknown impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Droughts	Medium impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The main dangerous impact is caused by strong (in the past) and slightly decreasing (at present) impact of industrial air-borne contamination from the surrounding areas, which resulted in dying down of the forests by acid rains. Other pressures come from tourism (hotels and infrastructure development), forestry management surrounding the site (drainage, fertilizers, forest roads) and hunting.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
EU Natura 2000	Site of Community Importance - Peatlands of Izera Mountains PLH020047	http://n2k-ws.gdos.gov.pl/wyszukiwarkaN2k/webresources/pdf/PLH020047	whole
EU Natura 2000	Special Protection Area Izera Mountains PLB020009	http://n2k-ws.gdos.gov.pl/wyszukiwarkaN2k/webresources/pdf/PLB020009	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
nature reserve	Peatlands of Izera River Valley	http://bip.wroclaw.rdos.gov.pl/files/obwieszczenia/26833/Zarzadzenie_RDOS_Wroclaw_Dz_Urz_Woj_Dln_2014_4384.pdf	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☑

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Proposed
Control of invasive alien animals	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Proposed
Research	Proposed

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal community	Proposed
Plant species	Proposed
Animal species (please specify)	Proposed
Birds	Proposed
Plant community	Proposed

Animal species: Lutra lutra
Birds: Lyrurus tetrix, Grus grus, Glaucidium passerinum, Aegolius funereus, Dryocopus martius, Lanius collurio, Emberiza hortulana, Lullula arborea, Acanthis flammea, Caprimulgus europaeus

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

- Matuła J., Wojtuń B., Tomaszewska K., Żołnierz L. 1997. Mires of the Polish part of The Karkonosze Mts. and Izerskie Mts. Annales Silesiae XXVII: 123-140.
- Matuła J., Tomaszewska K, Wojtuń B, Żołnierz L. 1998. Szata roślinna torfowisk Sudetów (manuskrypyt). Katedra Botaniki i Fizjologii Roślin AR, Wrocław.
- Potocka J. 1996. Flora i zbiorowiska roślinne wybranych torfowisk Gór Izerskich. Cz. I. Torfowiska i ich charakterystyka florystyczna. Acta Univ. Wratislavensis, Prace Bot. 70: 141 - 179.
- Potocka J. 1997. Flora i zbiorowiska roślinne wybranych torfowisk Gór Izerskich. Cz. II. Charakterystyka fitosocjologiczna. Acta Univ. Wratislavensis, Prace Botaniczne 73: 115-143
- Przybylski T. 1960. Brzoza karłowata nad Izerą. Chrońmy Przyrodę Ojczystą 16 (4): 36.
- Wojtuń B., Matuła J. Żołnierz L., Raj A., Tomaszewska K., Pałucki A. 2000. Rezerwat „Torfowiska Doliny Izery", Fundacja Karkonoska, Wrocław-Jelenia Góra, pp. 48.
- Wojtuń B., Matuła J., Tomaszewska K., Żołnierz L. 1998. Projekt powiększenia rezerwatu "Torfowisko Izerskie" i zmany jego nazwy na "Torfowiska Doliny Izery". Wrocław, pp. 50. [mscr.]
- Wojtuń B. 2006. Peat mosses (Sphagnacea) in mires of the Sudetes Mountains (SW Poland): a floristic and ecological study. Agricultural University of Wrocław, Wrocław 2006, pp. 225.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

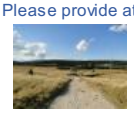
v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:


peatland on Izera River (*Irena Litwicka, 19-09-2015*)


peatland on Izera River (*Irena Litwicka, 01-08-2017*)


peatland on Izera River (*Irena Litwicka, 01-08-2017*)


peatland on Izera River (*Irena Litwicka, 01-08-2017*)


Izera River valley (*Bronisław Wojtuń, 24-09-2020*)


Izera River valley (*Bronisław Wojtuń, 24-09-2020*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Transboundary Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2015-04-09